



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BEAUMONT DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

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§

**VS.**

**CASE NO. 1:13-CR-118(13)**

**ZHEN YIN WENG**

**FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATION ON GUILTY PLEA  
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

By order of the District Court, this matter was referred to the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for administration of a guilty plea and allocution under Rules 11 and 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. Magistrate judges have the statutory authority to conduct a felony guilty plea proceeding as an “additional duty” pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(3). *United States v. Bolivar-Munoz*, 313 F.3d 253, 255 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 123 S. Ct. 1642 (2003).

On June 3, 2014, this cause came before the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge for entry of a guilty plea by the defendant, Zhen Yin Weng, on **Count Two** of the charging **Indictment** filed in this cause. Count Two of the Indictment charges that beginning as early as

April 21, 2004, and continuing until on or about on or about November 7, 2013, in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere, Zhen Yin Weng, and several other co-defendants, did combine, conspire, confederate, agree, and have a tacit understanding with others known and unknown to the Grand Jury to commit the following offenses for commercial advantage and private financial gain:

- a. to transport and move aliens within the United States by means of transportation or otherwise, in furtherance of such violation of law, knowing and in reckless disregard of the fact that aliens have come to, entered and remained in the United States, in violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1324(a)(1)(A)(ii);
- b. to conceal, harbor, and shield from detection and attempt to conceal, harbor, and shield from detection aliens in any place, including any building or means of transportation, knowing and in reckless disregard of the fact that the aliens have come to, entered and remained in the United States in violation of law, in violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1324(a)(1)(A)(iii), and
- c. to encourage and induce aliens to reside in the United States, knowing and in reckless disregard of the fact that such residence in the United States is and will be in violation of law, in violation of Title 8, United States Code, Section 1324(a)(1)(A)(iv),

all in violation of 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I). Count Two also sets forth alleged overt acts, manner and means of the conspiracy, background, and alleged objects and purposes of the conspiracy.

Defendant, Zhen Yin Weng, entered a plea of guilty to Count Two of the Indictment into the record at the hearing.

After conducting the proceeding in the form and manner prescribed by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11 the Court finds:

- a. That Defendant, after consultation with counsel of record, has knowingly, freely and voluntarily consented to the administration of the guilty plea in this cause by a United States Magistrate Judge in the Eastern District of Texas subject to a final approval and imposition of sentence by the District Court.
- b. That Defendant and the Government have entered into a plea agreement which was disclosed and addressed in open court, entered into the record, and placed under seal.
- c. That Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges and the consequences of the plea, and that the plea of guilty is a knowing, voluntary and freely made plea. Upon addressing the Defendant personally in open court, the Court determines that Defendant's plea is voluntary and did not result from force, threats or promises. *See FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(b)(2).*
- d. That Defendant's knowing, voluntary and freely made plea is supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense and Defendant realizes that his conduct falls within the definition of the crime charged under 8 U.S.C. § 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I).

**STATEMENT OF REASONS**

As factual support for Defendant's guilty plea, the Government presented a factual basis.

*See Factual Basis and Stipulation.* In support, the Government and Defendant stipulated that if this case were to proceed to trial the Government would prove that defendant is one and the same person charged in Count Two of the Indictment and that the events described in Count Two of the Indictment occurred in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere. The Government would also prove beyond a reasonable doubt, through admissible exhibits and the sworn testimony of witnesses, each and every essential element of the crime charged in Count Two of the Indictment. The Court incorporates the proffer of evidence described in detail in the factual basis in support of the guilty plea. Defendant, Zhen Yin Weng, agreed with and stipulated to the evidence presented in the factual basis. Counsel for Defendant and the Government attested to Defendant's competency and capability to enter an informed plea of guilty. The Defendant agreed with the evidence presented by the Government and personally testified that he was entering his guilty plea knowingly, freely and voluntarily.

**RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION**

**IT IS THEREFORE** the recommendation of the undersigned United States Magistrate Judge that the District Court accept the Guilty Plea of Defendant which the undersigned determines to be supported by an independent factual basis establishing each of the essential elements of the offense charged in **Count Two** of the charging **Indictment** on file in this criminal proceeding. The Court also recommends that the District Court accept the plea agreement pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c). Accordingly, it is further recommended that, Defendant, Zhen Yin Wang, be finally adjudged as guilty of the charged offense under **Title 8, United States Code, Section 1324(a)(1)(A)(v)(I).**

Defendant is ordered to report to the United States Probation Department for the preparation of a presentence report. At the plea hearing, the Court admonished the Defendant that the District Court may reject the plea and that the District Court can decline to sentence Defendant in accordance with the plea agreement, the federal sentencing guidelines and/or the presentence report because the sentencing guidelines are advisory in nature. The District Court may defer its decision to accept or reject the plea agreement until there has been an opportunity to consider the presentence report. *See FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)(A)*. If the Court rejects the plea agreement, the Court will advise Defendant in open court that it is not bound by the plea agreement and Defendant may have the opportunity to withdraw the guilty plea, dependent upon the type of the plea agreement. *See FED. R. CRIM. P. 11(c)(3)*. If the plea agreement is rejected and Defendant still persists in the guilty plea, the disposition of the case may be less favorable to Defendant than that contemplated by the plea agreement. Defendant has the right to allocute before the District Court before imposition of sentence.

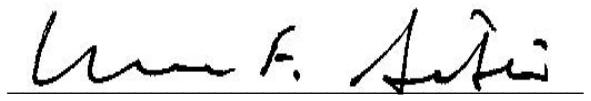
### **OBJECTIONS**

Objections must be: (1) specific, (2) in writing, and (3) served and filed within fourteen (14) days after being served with a copy of this report. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)*.

A party's failure to object bars that party from: (1) entitlement to *de novo* review by a district judge of proposed findings and recommendations, *see Rodriguez v. Bowen*, 857 F.2d 275, 276-77 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988), and (2) appellate review, except on grounds of plain error of unobjected-to factual findings and legal conclusions accepted by the district court, *see Douglass v. United Servs. Auto. Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996) (en banc). The constitutional safeguards afforded

by Congress and the courts require that, when a party takes advantage of his right to object to a magistrate's findings or recommendation, a district judge must exercise its nondelegable authority by considering the actual evidence and not merely by reviewing and blindly adopting the magistrate's report and recommendation. *See Hernandez v. Estelle*, 711 F.2d 619, 620 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983); *United States v. Elsoffer*, 644 F.2d 357, 359 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981) (per curiam).

**SIGNED this the 4th day of June, 2014.**



KEITH F. GIBLIN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE